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March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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May 4, 1863.

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8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.

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13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.

14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

[From the New York Ledger.]
Case of Imagination.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

It is a well-established fact, that the mind has a direct and important action upon the body; and to a much greater extent than persons in general suppose. During the prevalence of an epidemic, for instance, such as the cholera, thousands become afflicted through their own fancy, who would otherwise escape the fell destroyer. We well remember when this scourge was last upon us, of hearing several individuals spoken of as likely to perish with the disease, for the simple reason that they were constantly in dread and fear of it; and we noted the fact, that these same persons rarely lived out the season; while, on the other hand, those who seemed to care little about it, and in some cases scoffed at and defied it, were seldom touched by the invisible foe.

No one can tell what the mind is, or how it acts upon the body; but we have constant evidence of its presence and power, through one of its attributes, the will; and we are sometimes astonished at its increased force, when stimulated by passion or fear. Two men were chopping in a wood, and one of them was crushed by a tree falling upon him. The other, under the excitement of the occasion, ran up, lifted off the tree, picked up the dead body and carried it home. He went back the next day, with some of his neighbors, and made the tree to him surprising discovery, that with the utmost exertion of his strength he could not stir the huge trunk in the slightest degree. Yet the same physical man was there, but not in the same mental condition, and he owed all his extra strength to his then unduly excited state of mind. Both passion and fear are known also to produce the opposite effects—to paralyze or weaken the vital energies instead of strengthening them; grief generally depresses and sometimes proves fatal, and hope, disappointment and joy have been known to kill; but all of these only demonstrate the close connection of mind with body, and show how much the latter may be affected by the former.

In a conversation with a distinguished physician of our acquaintance upon this subject, he related a case of the striking effects of imagination, or mind upon body, which came under his own observation while a student at L—. A lecture by one of the faculty, touching upon imagination and its strange effects, became a subject of discussion in his class; and the question shortly arose, whether it was not rather the body that affected the mind than the mind the body.

"I contend," said one, "that the body first becomes affected by some morbid influence, and the mind of course takes its tone therefrom. If the brain be injured, unconsciousness, or insanity, follows in the same degree. With a healthy body and a sound, well-developed brain, we may look for clear, sound, discriminating mental faculties, which cannot be impaired while the physical man remains unchanged."

"I maintain," said another, "that the mind may be first affected, and so impair the body, as in cases of mental excitement, such as grief, joy, fear, horror, shame, chagrin and disappointment."

The students took sides on the question, and the matter was ably argued pro and con, each party about equally maintaining its assumed position. In all questions of a nature permitting a strong argument on either side, it is fair to presume that both parties have taken for a foundation, and neither has the whole truth; and so it was in this case—the fact being that the mind does affect the body and the body the mind.

But something more than argument was wanted in this case; medical students like to try experiments and witness practical demonstrations; and it was finally agreed that a perfectly healthy subject should be selected and put under the effects of imagination. A young, robust, rosy-cheeked farmer, who occasionally came into town to dispose of his fruit, and who had found some of his best customers among the students, was finally fixed upon as an individual in every way satisfactory for the trial. The plan was, for some of the students, at different times and in different places, without any appearance of collusion, to be struck with his altered looks—to perceive some secret malady beginning to affect him—and finally to predict his death at a given time. With this understanding, they went deliberately to work the next time he appeared among them. Some three or four of them snatched out to his wagon, from which he was selling apples, and each, as he came up, took a long and unusual stare at him, as if suddenly discovering something very peculiar, and then all seemed to consult together in a very serious manner, occasionally glancing at him with looks of pity verging on alarm.

"How are you to-day, Mr. Bassett?" at length inquired one of the party, in a grave, quiet tone, with a look of commiseration; while the others crowded up, stared hard in his face, and seemed anxious for his answer.

"I'm right well, I thank you," replied Bassett, with a pleasant smile: "how do you find yourself?" "I've got some right down good eating apples here, gentlemen—the same kind you liked so well before."

"How old are you, my friend?" pursued the one who had first addressed him, still looking him steadily and seriously in the eye.

"Going on twenty-four,"

"Just the age, too," remarked the other to his companions, in a low tone, which Bassett overheard, as was intended he should. "Are you married?" he inquired, turning again to the young farmer.

"No, not yet, exactly," laughed Bassett. "Intend to be, I suppose?"

"Well, perhaps, some time or other, if I live."

"Very well put in—if you live!" returned the questioner, with solemn emphasis.

For the first time the young farmer looked at the speaker in some surprise.

"Why, what do you mean by that—if I live?" he inquired.

"Is it best to tell him?" said the student, in a low tone, addressing his companions.

"It may be as well," replied another, "it can alter nothing, you know, Wheatley, and he may have some preparations to make."

then looked inquiringly at the others, who maintained an ominous silence.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed: "is it so, and so young?"

"Is it so?" rather seriously inquired Bassett, on whom the manner of the whole group had begun to make a marked impression.

"I was about to tell him," said Wheatley to Giles, in a confidential tone; "but seeing you approaching, I thought I would wait and see if your observation confirmed it."

"A clear case—I saw it at a glance!" replied Giles. "What a pity! and he in such apparent health!"

Then the five students drew back and mysteriously conferred together.

"Does he suspect nothing?" the farmer overheard Giles inquire.

"Nothing whatever, and even announced himself in good health," answered Wheatley.

Giles silently lifted his hands with a look of commiseration, and muttered, as if to himself:

"Poor fellow! poor fellow! it will be a hard blow to him and his family!"

Nothing of all this was lost on Bassett, who began to grow very restless and uneasy.

"What's the matter?" he again inquired, looking from one to another. "Do you see anything queer about me?"

"Tell him yourself, Doctor," said Wheatley.

"Some one should," returned Giles; "but I wish the task had not devolved on me. One must do his duty, however."

He then walked up to the young farmer, and solemnly asked him if he felt well—perfectly well—and if he had any particular fear of death?

"What do you say all this to me for?" returned the other, turning somewhat pale and looking frightened.

"Because we see the seeds of death in you," said Giles, "and know you cannot live over a week from to-day—from this hour, in fact."

"Gracious Heaven! what is it? what's the matter with me?" cried the other, in real alarm, turning still more pale and beginning to tremble.

"You have that secret but fatal malady, known in the olden time as the Plague—a disease again revived, and now going about the country, baffling all attempts of the most scientific physicians to master it. It is always preceded by peculiar spots on the skin, such as we see on yours, and kills on the seventh day, if not sooner. You will further be assured of it, by a certain pain about the region of the heart, such as, if I am not mistaken, you feel now. How is it?"

"I believe I do feel kind of queer here," replied the frightened farmer, putting his hands to his breast and shuddering.

"Of course you do. Come, gentlemen, take pity on him, and purchase his apples, so that he can go home, and arrange all his affairs, before he has his first attack of delirium."

"Can't you do anything for me? I am sure, no hope?" whined the now terrified fellow, with big drops of perspiration, wrung out by mental agony, standing all over his face and brow.

"We cannot do anything for you now," said Giles; "but Professor Coppel, of our college, fancied he has discovered a cure. We shall know to-morrow—for he is, in the meantime, to try the remedy on a patient not far from here—and should he succeed, we will come to you on the day after to-morrow with the secret. Meanwhile go home, and, if you feel weak, go to bed, and if cold, see that you are well covered. Do not apply to any other physician, or take any medicine of any kind till I see you. I will come at the time set, and let you know your fate for a certainty. Try to keep up your spirits, and hope for the best!"

The students bought the poor fellow's apples at their own price, and he offered Doctor Giles all he was worth if he would come and cure him. He drove off in great alarm feeling very weak; and complaining that the pain in his heart was increasing.

On the road beyond the village, he met some more students, who looked at him in surprise and alarm, inquired how he felt, and assured him he was very ill, and threatened with the Plague, if in fact he had not got it already.

He finally reached home, more dead than alive, informed his parents of what had occurred, took to his bed, and gradually grew worse. In spite of his protestations, they sent for a doctor; but it so happened that the latter was away on a consultation in a neighboring town, and did not return in time to see him the next day. The day following, young Giles, with several others, went to visit him, and report upon the case. They found him, with a high fever, covered with quills, complaining of cold and intense anguish about the heart, and verging on delirium.

"Well, Doctor?" he gasped, looking wildly at the now alarmed student.

"You are saved," whispered the other, "Professor Coppel's remedy has already relieved six dying patients. Here, take these pills, only every fifteen minutes, and in an hour your pains will leave you, and before night you will be well."

The man brightened at once, and took four broad pills, at intervals of fifteen minutes. In an hour, sure enough, he was better, and before night he had left his bed and was pronounced out of danger. The students returned to town, satisfied with their experiment; and the next week Bassett was again at the college, selling them more apples. Then they told him the joke; and though inclined to be angry at first, he finally joined them in the laugh against himself.

So much for the force of imagination.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following items:

PICKET TALK.

I went to the extreme front, yesterday, to take a view of the situation from that standpoint. I found our pickets on excellent terms with Bragg's men, all of them, with a mutual understanding that there should be no firing, and many of them conversing in very friendly terms with each other. One conversation, in front of Wood's division, I heard distinctly:

Rebel—"Hallo, Yank, where are you from?"

Union—"I'm from Indiana. Where are you from?"

Rebel—"I'm from Georgia."

Union—"What do you think of Chickamauga?"

Rebel—"We whipped you like hell. How did you like it?"

Union—"Not much, you didn't whip us. I can't see it. If you whipped us so bad, why didn't you take Chattanooga?"

R—"D—d I know. I suppose you've got reinforced too much. Grant and Hooker is coming."

U—"Why don't you pitch in before they come?"

R—"Well I don't know. Let's not talk about it."

that any more. Have you any whisky? Throw me your canteen. I'll give it back—hoose!"

U—"Nary drop have I. I'll get you some pretty soon though."

The Indiana man called to a comrade, and I believe got a little "commissary," which he shared with his rebel friend.

A DEMORALIZED CHAPLAIN.

Day before yesterday while the rebels were shelling our lines, a regimental chaplain became thoroughly demoralized and hurriedly saddled his horse and came to town, to seek safe quarters at the rooms of the Christian Commission. The brother was accommodated, his mental condition being such that he was willing to put up with any kind of fare, provided it was furnished him at a sufficiently remote distance from the rebel line. He left his horse in a stable for the night, thanked Providence for his long-range bed, and retired to rest—to sleep, perchance to dream about the wickedness and sinfulness of the rebels. In the morning he awoke, thanked Providence again for a long range sleep, and hearing that all was quiet, he stepped out to visit his flock in the line. The reverend brother went to the stable to caress his charger—but to his grief ascertained that some sinner had left him minus his horse during the night. Pausing awhile to reflect on the uncertainty of human affairs in this world of sin and misery, he then borrowed a steed, and rode to his quarters. Here, again, he was destined to meet with trials and tribulations. He found that, during his absence, an unregenerated mule had invaded his tent, and chewed his dress coat and pantaloons to worthlessness—reducing to a state of irredeemable pulp one hundred dollars in greenbacks which he had left in his pantaloons pocket, conscious in his hasty retreat of nothing but a desire for personal safety. Verily it takes a heavy pressure of divine grace to enable one to bear up under such grievous afflictions. The brother has the grace, but I think a little pluck would have served him well when Satan tempted him to flee from his coat and pants, and abandoned his greenbacks to the masticators of a wayward mule.

REBEL GRAVES.

At the battle of Stone River, it was thought that nearly all the rebel wounded fell into our hands. Such is not the case, however. There is a grave-yard here containing the remains of 1,077 rebels, nearly all of whom died from injuries received at that battle. Each grave is numbered and a register is kept at the office of Bragg's Medical Director of the name of every soldier. By ascertaining the number of the grave and referring to the register, the name of the deceased can be found out, and relatives can recover the remains hereafter. This is a very good plan, and ought to be adopted in our own army.

[From the Cincinnati Dollar Times.]

Remarkable Cases in Surgery.

Having always heard and been taught to believe that cancerous diseases were the most dangerous and difficult to cure of any known, and hearing of some very remarkable cures made by Dr. O. E. Newton, of this city, we have been induced to investigate the matter, hoping to benefit those so painfully afflicted, by examining some of the cases he has had, and some who are still under his treatment. In doing so, we have visited his office frequently, and will make brief mention of some cases referred to.

Mr. Lewis Lancaster, of Harrodsburg, Ky., who has had cancer of the face, but who is now nearly cured and ready to go home. It has been years standing, but now seems to be entirely removed and the wound rapidly healing. Also, Mr. Geo. Rainey, of the same place, having a very angry cancer covering the entire back of the head, and as bad as it is possible to exist. It is being successfully treated, and is rapidly yielding to the attention given it. A remarkable fact attending this case, is that the patient, although receiving active treatment from the Doctor, experiences less pain than before he commenced the treatment.

He is in fine spirits, and only regrets not having applied sooner, instead of receiving attention from physicians who had not had a very extensive knowledge of this disease. We also saw Mr. Holman, from Mercer county, Ky., who had a malignant cancer of the lip, who was nearly cured, and would leave for home in a few days. Mr. Holman had previously received treatment from other surgeons before applying to Dr. Newton, and without success or gaining any relief. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the cure. Miss Forsythe, who resides on Freeman street, in this city, had just been cured and discharged; she had upon her right cheek a cancer of ten years' standing, and measuring in length, some two inches. She informs us that she had also been under treatment without any beneficial result, before submitting to the care of the doctor of this article. Mrs. Jane A. Dougherty, of Mount Holly, Clermont county, O., who had just been cured of cancer of the face, gives another proof of the mastery held over this disease by Dr. Newton.

In looking over the doctor's cabinet of morbid specimens, we found cancers and tumors removed and cured by him, of every stage in growth and character. The case of Judge Caldwell, of Upper Sandusky, O., of cancer of the face of long standing, and which caused him great apprehensions, was successfully treated. George Gosling, Bevis P. O., Hamilton county, Ohio, cancer of the face. Also that taken from J. Aston, of the same place, and a cancerous specimen removed from the neck of Mrs. Hammond's child, of Dayton, O. This cancer was so large as to cover the entire face of the neck, and extend to the throat, blood vessels. So large was its growth, and so closely did it lie to the blood vessels, that no surgeon to whom she had applied previously could be induced to try to relieve the case. This patient, while being operated upon, bearded with Mr. J. W. Gosling, carriage manufacturer, of this city. In addition to these, we noticed the case of Mr. Murrell, No. 100 Broadway, Cincinnati, cancer of the lip.

The doctor studied his profession under Prof. R. S. Newton—who is now successfully practicing in New York city—until he graduated, and was his assistant in all his surgical operations, and in practicing the profession in connection with him for several years subsequently, became familiar with all his peculiar views and treatment of this disease.

Professor R. S. Newton, as is extensively known in this community, has spent many years in researches in learning the nature of this disease, and has had more experience in cases of cancerous and canceroid diseases than any other known physician, yet says that it being one of the most dangerous and difficult to cure in advanced growth, should receive the earliest and most prompt attention.

Our acquaintance with Dr. O. E. Newton, and knowing his long and extensive experience as a physician and surgeon, especially in this department of his profession, justifies us in recommending him to all who may be laboring under this dangerous affliction. We believe him fully equal to the task, and treatment of this most delicate and difficult disease.

Gen. Rosecrans' Congratulatory Order.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2, 1863.

ORDERS No. 3.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and crossed two other great mountain ranges at the only practicable passes, some forty miles between extremes. You concentrated in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed, you held the field, from which you withdrew, in the face of overpowering numbers to occupy the point for which you set out, Chattanooga.

You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's mines of coal and nitre.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; for the right of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight, considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of you, except that you have been fighting us, but obedience to the Constitution and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us. He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for their energy, patience and perseverance, and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a lotter example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers—when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, resorted to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions, against such odds—as did our left and center, comprising troops from all the corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of Chickamauga.

[Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

Distributing Post Offices.

Postmaster General Blair has just caused a copy of the following instructions to be issued to the postmasters concerned:

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1863.

SIR: In the management of distributing offices, I have reason to believe that proper attention has not heretofore been given in some of those offices to this important branch of the mail service, and it is my desire and intention to institute a reform in this particular; and to this end I earnestly invoke your best aid and most faithful cooperation.

You are expected to give your personal attention to the details of the distribution department of your office as far as it is in your power to do so, and to employ some intelligent and experienced clerk to take charge especially of it, (in connection perhaps with some other duties,) who shall ascertain, from daily examination, all cases of wrong mailing at other offices, under existing rules of distribution, and notify any such delinquent office of its errors by means of a brief circular, and also of the correct points to which such matters should be sent; and in all cases of continuance of erroneous mailing after a second notification you will promptly report the fact to the Contract Office.

The Department will hereafter insist that you hold yourself personally and officially responsible for the manner in which this business is done at your office, and that the promptest transmission of correspondence consistent with safety, and regard for economy in subjecting distribution matter to as few taxes in the shape of commissions as possible, should be the chief and controlling objects.

The importance of correctly bagging all kinds of mail matter is deemed hardly second to that of accurate distribution; and you are expected to give particular attention to this branch of your duty, and especially in reference to matter sent to route agents on railroads, who are an important class of officers, and in whose efficiency and care a very great number of offices are dependent for prompt delivery of mails. They are therefore entitled to all the aid that can be given them by distributing and other large offices. Respectfully, &c.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Striped stockings have become the rage in Paris, the fashion being led by the Empress Eugenie. We are for once ahead of Paris, as these kinds of stockings have been in use here for many years. This fact shows that there is nothing new under a hoop-skirt as well as under the sun.—[Prentice.]

"Sonny, what are the wages here?" "Don't know."

"What does your father get on Saturday night?" "Tight as a brick."

The following conversation occurred recently:

"Mr. Ebenezer, I understand you is lost your wife."

"Yeth, Mr. Snow, she hab been dead dese tree week."

"An dat possible—what complaint did she die ob?"

"Why, de Doctor called it the wind-flew-end-ways."

Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, once arriving at an inn, called out, "Waiter, do you dine here collectively or individually?" "Sir," replied the knight of the napkin, we dine at six."

"Ven you arrive at the dignity of sawin' wood, Lafayette, if you is ever elevated to that profession, mind and saw the biggest fast. Cos vy? you'll only have the little ones to saw ven you are tuckered out."

Runaway Negroes.

ANAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself "Ike Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON, Adm'r of J. A. Sacco, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863-1m.

*Lou. Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentlemen, Capenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheiving, Smoking, Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.—F. S. VANWINKLE, Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE, Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Office—F. S. VANWINKLE, Sept. 14, 1863-by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. B. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-watlv.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well-selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of— Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins; Plain and Figured Merino; Plain and Figured All Wool Delaines; And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons; White Goods, of every description; Plaid Cottons; Jacone & Lingerie Cloths; Cambrics, and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes; Quennware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATTS, &c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one. F. S. VANWINKLE, GRAY & SAFFELL, Sept. 11, 1863-4f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands. J. W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-tds.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

MRS. GEO. W. TRIPLETT, Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-4f.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

We publish, in another column, the resolutions of the Kentucky regiments now at Chattanooga, protesting against the order recently issued to consolidate the old regiments, and asking the Governor to interpose to avoid this wrong, by taking measures to fill up these regiments by volunteering or conscription.

The protest and wishes of these brave men, who have done and suffered so much for the Union and their State, should not be disregarded. If possible let consolidation be avoided. If the War Department at Washington would give plenary power in the matter to Governor Bramlette, we have no doubt but that he would be able to fill up these gallant regiments, so as to make them large enough to retain their identity. The honor which individual regiments, and their gallant officers and men, have through all kinds of suffering, sacrifices, and dangers, won for themselves and State, should be sacredly cherished by the State, and nothing should be done, if it can be avoided, to rob them of their fame. By consolidation many valuable officers, who serve their country from the most elevated patriotism, would be necessarily sacrificed.

Let immediate and ample measures be adopted to fill up the old regiments. If those subject to military duty, and who could, without sacrifice of other interests, and this class are numerous, will not volunteer let them be conscripted. We must have soldiers—they must not hold back—it would be disgraceful, at this time, to abandon the brave heroes who have all along been protecting us.

We can assure our soldiers in the field that everything that can be, will be done by our energetic, determined, and vigilant Governor, to meet their wishes. No efforts will be spared by him; and, if these efforts are properly aided by the authorities at Washington, and the people at home, a sufficient number will be raised, to save the regiments from that which is more dreaded than rebel cannon and bayonets—the much feared consolidation. It should be some consolation to our gallant boys that the authorities at home are watchful of their interest, and always anxious to meet their wishes.

MAJOR-GENERAL CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL TO HIS CORPS.—We subjoin the manly and touching address in which Major-General Crittenden took leave of his late command, with whom he is now more than ever before the object of enthusiastic devotion:

HEAD-QUARTERS 21st ARMY CORPS, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the 21st Army Corps:

The General Commanding announces with sorrow that the name of this Corps has been stricken from the army rolls, and that he has been relieved from duty and ordered to report to Indianapolis that his conduct in the late battles of Chickamauga may be investigated.

The General commanding regrets the separation from his command—the investigation—however it may affect him, can only brighten your fame. Your deeds at Chickamauga, as at Stone River, will hand down to posterity your honored names.

You have honored me! The mighty hand of the 21st Army Corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past. And the slanderer's tongue cannot revoke the past.

Future honors await you. May God's blessings attend you!

Official: T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General U. S. Vols.

P. P. OLDSBAND, Capt. and A. A. G.

With great truth does the gallant Crittenden say "the mighty hand of the 21st Army Corps has graven the name of its commander on famous pages of the past." A more gallant Corps, or braver and better officer, not exist. At Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and throughout all the varied career of General C., he has vindicated his just claim to the love of his men, and the confidence and admiration of the Nation. He has been one of the most successful Corps commanders in all this war. At Shiloh he was conspicuous—at Stone River, he and the 21st Corps saved Rosecrans' army from a disastrous defeat. He has never failed—his foot has never slipped—he has never been surprised, but always vigilant, daring and energetic, has won a position and a name, which all the malignity, selfishness and meanness of Halleck and Stanton cannot take away.

If proof was needed to vindicate his name, read the following from Col. Mundy, giving the testimony of Col. Wilder, to General C.'s conduct in the late battle:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 14, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

To meet and silence some of the idle but malicious rumors floating up from the battlefield of Chickamauga, originated by bad men for the purpose of traducing one of Kentucky's noblest sons, who, however, stands much too high to be reached by the malevolent shafts of those newspaper jayhawkers of reputation, some of whom would thus retaliate for the honor of having been kicked out of his camp, I conceive it my privilege and duty, by express direction of Colonel Wilder, to publish his statement of the personal bearing of Major-General Crittenden in that fight.

Col. Wilder has displayed too much bravery for even a slanderer to doubt his veracity, and although, as he expressed himself to me, for certain private reasons he did not feel particular friendship for Major-General Crittenden, he could not conscientiously hear so brave a man traduced in silence, and without regard to the rank or standing of the traducer, he took occasion publicly to proclaim such a one a liar and base villain; "for," said Col. Wilder, "I was a witness to Gen. Crittenden's conduct on that field, and deemed his bearing recklessly brave. All of his corps, except two brigades, had

been sent to reinforce Major-General Thomas and when the enemy in overwhelming numbers were literally crushing his last brigade, he threw himself among his men, regardless of his own life, to rally and sustain them, and would have most certainly been captured had I not turned my guns upon the enemy, and repulsed them, when they were within a hundred feet of him. I have often witnessed the display of personal courage and daring in officers and privates, and Crittenden's, at the battle of Chickamauga, was never surpassed, and has scarcely ever been equalled." Without adding a word of comment of my own, I desire you to give this evidence of an eye-witness to the public. Quotation marks have been used more to convey the exact sense of the words spoken by Colonel Wilder than the words themselves, but I stand pledged for that brave officer's corroboration of all I have here set down.

Respectfully,
M. MUNDY,
Col. and Military Commandant.

If more testimony is needed, let the following, which we take from the Journal, of the 16th inst., remove all fears and doubts.

On the evening of the 7th instant, General Rosecrans, General Gordon Granger, General Garfield, and a number of staff officers, were present at the Head-Quarters of General Crittenden in front of the enemy, when, after a free and general discussion of the late battle, General Rosecrans took occasion with great emphasis to thank General Crittenden for his conduct in those sanguinary engagements, adding: "You disobeyed more orders, took more responsibility, than any other corps commander, and I have reason to know that the movement of your troops as ordered by you was most opportune." To all of this General Garfield assented with even greater emphasis than that with which his Chief delivered the tribute.

Such is the testimony which the General-in-Chief and his principal staff officer voluntarily bear to the conduct of General Crittenden in the bloody conflict of Chickamauga. Perhaps higher or more significant praise has never been bestowed on any officer of equal rank in the service. And this praise is but the echo of what is said of General Crittenden not only in his own Corps but throughout the Army of the Cumberland. He is universally recognized in that peerless army as a soldier of the very highest order of native capacity as well as of the loftiest and most brilliant courage. In this last particular at least he is certainly without a superior living or dead.

We publish in to-day's paper Governor Bramlette's proclamation designating the last Thursday in November as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Meeting of Officers of Kentucky Regiments, in the Army of the Cumberland.

At a meeting of the commanding officers of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-First, and Twenty-Third Regiments Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, held at Head-Quarters 10th Kentucky Volunteers, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 30th day of September, 1863, Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker was appointed Chairman, and Col. A. M. Stout was appointed Secretary.

Col. J. W. Scott and Dr. J. R. Burns, having been introduced, informed the meeting that they had been sent by His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, to look after the Kentucky troops in the field in this Department, and to enquire what they needed and what he could do for them.

On motion, the Chairman appointed Col. S. W. Price, 21st Kentucky, Col. Geo. H. Cram, 9th Kentucky, Col. Marion C. Taylor, 15th Kentucky, Maj. Kelly, 4th Kentucky, and Lt. Col. Hadlock, 1st Kentucky, a committee to draft and report resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting.

The committee having withdrawn, soon returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That we protest against the consolidation of the Kentucky Regiments now in the field.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to his Excellency, Governor Bramlette, of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that he cause, at the earliest possible moment, the old Kentucky Regiments, in the field, to be filled up, either by volunteering, or by conscription, and if by the latter mode, we tender our services for its speedy enforcement.

3. Resolved, That we earnestly request that permission be granted to citizens of Kentucky to volunteer for the remainder of the time of the old Regiments.

4. Resolved, That we are unfaltering in our devotion to the preservation of American Nationality.

5. Resolved, That we congratulate our State on having a Governor who is "one of our own, and flesh of our flesh," for our country and Government, "now and forever, one and inseparable."

6. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our Governor for his kind remembrance of the soldier in the field, and also to the polite and accomplished messengers to whom he has entrusted the delivery of his messages.

The business of the meeting being transacted, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

WALTER C. WHITAKER,

Brigadier General Commanding 1st Brigade,

1st Division, Granger's Corps, Chairman.

A. M. STOUT, Colonel Commanding 11th Kentucky Volunteers, Secretary.

We call attention to the following notice of Rev. Robert Morrison. He requests the courtesy of the press throughout the State to give it publicity:

Notice.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to members of Synod and others, that in a few days, the regular weekly issue of the "True Presbyterian" will, (D. V.) be resumed under circumstances that will no doubt be satisfactory to all conservative, moderate men.

ROBERT MORRISON.

Frankfort, Ky., October 17, 1863.

Thos. Mahoney, late First Lieutenant in the 9th Ky. Cavalry, one of the best and bravest officers, is authorized to raise a company for Maj. Brent's Battalion of Capital Guards.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November is one of the best and most attractive numbers of that popular monthly periodical which has ever been issued. The fashion plates and other engravings are very superior, and there are 100 pages of excellent literary matter. Godey has never yet been excelled by any publisher in catering to the taste of the Ladies.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD for his abounding mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds.

He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness upward," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for the strengthened hope of unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a PEOPLE, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sun, light of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, as the same appears from the records of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

October 15.

The following general order was published from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to-day:

The Major-General commanding announces to the army that the rear guard, consisting of the 2d corps, was attacked yesterday while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, were repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors, and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d corps, are entitled to the highest commendation.

By command of Major-Gen. Meade, S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial says: The moment the rebels saw that, in the retreat from the Rapid Ann of our army on Saturday last, it was Gen. Meade's intention to reach the north bank of the Rappahannock in safety, they commenced a rapid march to turn our right flank, but Gen. Meade was too soon for them, and had taken up his position on the north bank of that stream. Nothing daunted, however, by this failure, the enemy has continued to advance to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and was in Gen. Meade's front in considerable force. It is reported that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that our army fell back on the line of the railroad.

It is said that this morning Lee appeared in force again, and commenced an attack. Washington is seething with excitement over the rumors. It is fully believed that a battle has commenced, and that Gen. Meade has retreated to obtain the choice of a battle-field, desiring to reach Manassas, if possible. Lee will fight with the Rappahannock behind him, and has not, it is believed, superior numbers, yet no one would be surprised to hear on the heels of such belief that the rebels had been suddenly reinforced. Of course, all sorts of rumors are afloat. Gen. Meade is much stronger than is generally supposed.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1863.

Circular.

It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed amply sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops under this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherever the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and offered so as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary association within the time fixed by General Orders, No. 3, from these Head-Quarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Kentucky. Oct. 13, 1863—5t.

ANOTHER FLEET OF FAST SHIPS TO BE BUILT.

—Orders have been received by the naval constructors at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H., to prepare for the construction of twelve fast steam corvettes—three in each yard. These vessels will be over 2,000 tons burthen, and carry some fifteen or twenty guns. They will possess great speed. It is said that the engines of these vessels will be very powerful, their cylinders measuring something like 70 inches, which would give them a speed of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour. Their hulls are to be shaped for rapid movement, and everything about them constructed more with a view to speed than weight of armament.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, October 9th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 3.

The State of Kentucky is infested in many quarters with armed guerrillas, outlaws at once to their country and humanity. Every day brings tidings of the enormities they commit, of murders of innocent citizens and disabled soldiers, of robberies of banks, sacking of towns and wholesale destruction of property, yet the citizens of this Commonwealth, disregarding the exhortations of the military authorities, and unmoved by the destruction of the lives and property of their neighbors, view, with apathetic indifference, the occurrence of these horrors, accumulating every day.

It is therefore proclaimed and ordered, that, unless at least one Volunteer Company is organized under the provisions of the State Guard Law, as directed by General Order, No. 1, from these Head-Quarters, and reported to this department within fifteen days, from each county in the State, a draft will be immediately enforced. The State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction.

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once, to these Head-Quarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel under the State Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue for them.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky.

Oct. 9, 1863—2w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1—te.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60, and '61-2. August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863—te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. August 17, 1863—te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863—te.

Gen. Nelson's Funeral!

PERSONS having claims against the Committee of the General Assembly, on the occasion of the burial of Gen. Nelson, are requested to forward them to the undersigned, to the care of Col. A. G. Hodges, at Frankfort, on or before the 1st of December next.

JOHN W. FINNELL, For Committee. Oct. 19, 1863. Journal, and Democrat copy 3 times each and charge Commonwealth.

A Fine Pony For Sale.

FOR SALE, A PONY, OF GOOD STOCK, and in excellent condition. Apply to Oct. 19, 1863—2w. J. S. PHILLIPS.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 19th day of October, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Belet, George Lyons, Mrs. Sallie Burns, A. Murphy, Solomon S. Clark, Edward J. Cheats, Mrs. Nancy Jane Rannels, Sarah Grisdale, Jno. W. (M. C.) Chandler, Wm. Chapman, Benj. J. (2) Shingleton, John Threll, Wm. House, B. W.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

October 19, 1863—1t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ARTHUR. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. H. BURNETT, J. S. C. Oct. 16, 1863—1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863—4t.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold,) I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES,

About 130 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large cisterns, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy houses; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house that never fails to keep; stable; corn crib; hen house, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in the order and most of the gates are new.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK and CROPS on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; WORK OXEN, HOGS, AND 7000 SHEEP. The Crop consists of CORN; OATS; HAY; RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest on date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; that sum and under cash in hand. Notes with approved security negotiable and payable at the Branch Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The Farm will positively be offered first of all for sale.

Possession given Christmas if desired, but would prefer waiting until the 1st of May.

Oct. 16, 1863—1d. RICHARD CRUTCHER.

*Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter copy till day and send bill to this office for collection.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel. I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863—4t.

Notice.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John C. Frazier, of Franklin county, living on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, ten miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place, TWO HORSES, one BAY, and one GRAY, six years old next spring, shod all round, with small white spots each side of his withers, supposed to be saddle marks, no other marks perceivable; also one LIGHT SORREL HORSE, five years old, shod all round, left eye out, and has some white hairs on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle. The bay horse is sixteen hands high, the sorrel horse about fifteen hands high, and appraised to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Given under my hand, this 12th of October, 1863.

H. C. GREENUP, J. P. F. C.

October 14, 1863—1mw.

CIRCULAR.

OUR Stages will run during the suspension of the Railroad as follows:

A four Horse Coach will leave Frankfort MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Louisville.

Buss will leave same point TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, for Louisville.

These conveyances will leave each morning at 7 o'clock.

Through Fare..... \$4 50

To Shelbyville..... 2 00

Passengers going through to leave the preference as to seats. Stage Office at Capital Hotel.

BECKLEY, NEEL & SHACKELFORD.

Oct. 9, 1863—4t.

COOK WANTED.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,983 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, 111,983 05

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. Ft. W. & A. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,300 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1863 & 1865) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States (5-20s.) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury (7-30s.) Coupon Bonds, 7-30 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,600 18,860 00

400 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

100 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk'k S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford B'k'k S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle B'k'k S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Revere B'k'k S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund B'k'k S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k'k S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Aetna B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merch'ls & Manufacturers B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k'k S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

80 Shares B'k of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

500 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Importers and Traders B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau B'k'k S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River B'k'k S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk, New York City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'k North Amer. S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k'k S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k'k S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix B'k'k S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares N. Y. S'tk Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,...	None.
Losses adjusted and due,...	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,...	\$ 5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof,...	137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total Liabilities,...	\$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
HARTFORD COUNTY,
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, in every part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 2d day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it is found that the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Aetna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

- J. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
- Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.
- Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.
- M. L. Broadwell, Cynthia, Harrison.
- Alex. S. McGroarty, Danville, Boyle.
- Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.
- Fred. H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon.
- John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.
- Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.
- Chas. Spangler, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.
- Phil. A. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.
- A. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.
- Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock.
- James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.
- Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.
- Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.
- Fred. B. Morison, Lebanon, Marion.
- Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.
- Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason.
- Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.
- Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.
- John A. White, Nicholasville, Jessamine.
- Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.
- Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.
- John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess.
- Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon.
- John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.
- Lease D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.
- Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.
- Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.
- James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.
- Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.
- Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford.
- A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.
- H. J. Abbott, Wurtzlaw, Gallatin.

July 20-22.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kentucky Court of Sessions for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the correction jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the jailer of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10. July 22, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the 1st of June, 1863, for the same offense, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built, has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age, weighs near 145 pounds; light build; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks barefoot.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailer of Jefferson County, Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice;

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said BELL is about twenty-five years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863-w&tw 3m.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owen, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which